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peculiar race traits of the Jews, perhaps more than those of any other people, have been considered biologically inherent.

The common supposition that the Jews have maintained a racial purity for three or four thousand years he shows to be a fiction. Inter-marriages with other races have continued from the days of the patriarchs and kings of Israel down to the present time.

That the Jews are non-assimilable is shown to be erroneous by an appeal to history and experience. The race is not a unity in color, stature, head formation nor physiognomy. Modifications of type under changed environment are apparent everywhere. Cultural, not physiological differences separate Semite and Aryan.

Again, the mental and social characteristics are shown to be modified under changed conditions. The Ghetto, originating as a privilege through preference and convenience on account of dietary and other customs, has been perpetuated as a disability through the external pressure of religious and political persecution. Released from this condition of life many marked changes result. Inter-racial marriages become increasingly frequent, reaching a rate of 96.5 to each 100 pure Jewish marriages in Berlin, 1901-1905. The birth rate diminishes more rapidly than among native Americans. Absorption of foreign cultures increases enormously. These and other factors threaten group extinction in many localities.

Other "Jewish characteristics," as "commercialism" and the "greater thirst for knowledge," are not so much "Jewish" as they are the characteristics of the "middleman" group. English and American merchants in the last fifty years have outdone Jewish merchants, while from an equal numerical group of Americans of the same mercantile and professional class, an equally large number of young men go to college.

Whether or not all these generalizations will be substantiated by further observation and research remains to be seen. The significance of the work lies in its method of interpretation on the environmental basis of race differences as applied to the Jews.

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Gettell, R. G. *Introduction to Political Science.* Pp. xx, 421. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

This book is "intended for use as an introductory text in the general field of political science" in colleges and universities. Its aim is to "trace the origin, development, organization, and functions of the state." It is divided into three parts on "The Nature of the State," "The Organization of the State," and "The Ends of the State." To anyone at all familiar with the equipment and capacity of the average freshman or sophomore, it must be evident that a book, such as the one under review, presumes altogether too much for an introductory text-book. Such difficult and disputed subjects as the origin and nature of the state, the theory of sovereignty, the nature of

law, subjective rights of the individual, and the functions of government can only be profitably studied at a comparatively advanced stage in the student's curriculum. Only after he has accumulated a considerable fund of knowledge concerning the concrete institutions of his own and foreign governments can he delve with any success into the mazes of *Staatslehre*.

The author makes no pretense at originality, and his work is based almost exclusively upon readily accessible treatises in English. In a field in which French, and particularly German scholarship has been so prolific of works of the first importance, it is remarkable that so good a book could be written without making more use of them. The author is an Austinian and follows his master altogether too closely in his theory of sovereignty, and the nature of law, to find ready acceptance to-day. Not only are the commonwealths of the American Union, and protectorates like Cuba, not states, because they lack the essential of sovereignty, but he frankly admits that no such thing as a state existed in the Middle Ages. He also maintains that revolutions destroy the state and not merely the government. International law, it is maintained, is not law, and even the unwritten portions of constitutional law are denied the legal quality.

The general scheme of the book and the method of treatment employed are excellent; the presentation is often suggestive and forceful. The style is clear and readable. There is, however, an unduly large number of loose and inaccurate statements, of which we can mention but a few. The author asserts (p. 265) that the French "chief of the council of ministers . . . is usually minister of foreign affairs." This has been the case only once since 1886. The proposition (p. 274) that "civil and criminal cases are distinguished and for each there is a series of courts" can scarcely go unchallenged. Prison officials are not generally treated, by our author (p. 274), as part of the judicial system. The statement (p. 280, repeated p. 284) that the judicial functions of the house of lords are in practice "exercised by the lord chancellor . . . and by four jurists appointed by the crown to serve as lords of appeal," is inaccurate, since all peers who have held high judicial office also participate. A separate department for the colonies, with a minister at its head, was established in Germany in 1907, so the statement (p. 314) that "German colonial affairs are controlled by a division of the foreign office" is no longer true. What is meant by the statement, "Statute law is usually created by the ordinary government; that is, by legislatures or by the courts in applying common law"? It is certainly a strange error to state (as is done on p. 198) that "From 1848 to 1850 most of the German states secured written constitutions," when, in fact, Prussia is the only state which secured a constitution during these years.

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